

Commercial

Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1856.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 6333.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIG STORM
ON THE LAND
AND SEAHigh Velocity Wind
Swept Over
Islands.FISHERMEN HAD
SOME NEAR CALLSShipping Delayed—Many Trees
Were Destroyed in and
Around Honolulu.

A windstorm of high velocity, accompanied by rain, swept over the islands from early Saturday morning until an early hour yesterday morning, doing considerable damage on land and causing great trouble for shipping, both in the harbor and at sea, but so far no great disasters to the latter have been reported.

The wind traveled over Oahu at an awful pace and any unlucky traveler who may have crossed the Paoli during Saturday could tell truly of things doing.

"WAVES AS HIGH AS HILLS."

"The waves were as high as hills, and the wind as strong as a dozen gales," said Purser Thomas C. Smith, as he described the great storm and angry sea through which the steamer Zealandia forced her way to port on Saturday. The great gale of Saturday and Saturday evening delayed island shipping, probably caused the loss of one Jap sampan and its owner, transformed Honolulu's usually peaceful harbor into a whirlpool, and made the work of shipping very dangerous.

The gale started early Saturday morning, and by the time that the steamship Gaelic reached port at 11 o'clock had assumed unusual proportions. Two days before reaching Honolulu, the Gaelic ran into the storm, and when coming through the Molokai channel on Saturday morning found mountainous seas running. But the pilot took charge of the big steamer and floated her into the channel and up to the Naval wharf, against a tremendous wind, without mishap.

About noon the Claudine arrived from Hilo and way ports, and her passengers were all pleased to be able to get ashore, as they had been subjected to a very rough passage.

OLD TIMER IN ROUGH WEATHER.

About 4 o'clock the Zealandia was sighted and a pilot and the fine native crew of the whaleboat put off to her. Off port the small boat went through awful seas and was battered about as if she were only a cork but was skillfully got alongside the Zealandia and the pilot was put aboard. Owing to the hurricane the Zealandia had to anchor outside while the quarantine officials were making the usual examination. Finally she started for the port with the pilot boat in tow.

PILOT BOAT SWAMPED.

The pilot boat was all right when not attached to a larger craft, but when the Zealandia started to tow her to port there was trouble. Passengers stood at the steamer's rail and fearfully watched the struggle of the brave natives trying to keep the boat that was being dragged through wave after wave afloat. At times the boat would disappear altogether beneath a wave, but a moment later would be dragged on and rise to the top of another wave only to be again swept under. But the natives still kept hold of the Zealandia's line. They worked hard in bailing out water, but a big wave finally swept them under, and all that could be seen of them from the Zealandia's deck was a head occasionally bobbing up from the surge. The whale boat, being waterlogged, was cut adrift and the quarantine launch steamed over to pick up the men struggling in the waves. At the same time lookouts on the battleship Oregon noted the mishap. There was a short quick command from the officer on watch on the war ship. A dozen or more bluejackets tumbled into a boat and in a wonderfully short space of time it was speeding toward the struggling natives. But the quarantine launch had the best start, and so was able to pick up the men before the man of war could reach the scene, and with the pilot boat again in tow started for port. The four natives, all of whom were powerfully built men and strong swimmers, had a narrow escape from death in the wildly running seas, but when

FIRES OF KILAUEA
ARE GOING DOWN

After ten days of unusual activity, Madame Pele has again deserted Kilauea, and once more the pit of Halemaumau is only a great steaming caldron, with no fire in sight.

Advices received by Mr. Richard H. Trent per the Claudine on Saturday tell that on Saturday the 15th there was still considerable flow from the cone that had been formed, but in diminished quantity. Sunday the flow ceased, but the cone still displayed activity, which continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the 19th, the fire in the cone sunk some twenty or thirty feet below the level of the lava, and on the following day, Thursday, there was no fire to be seen, but there still remained a thin smoke indicating continued heat in the lower depths.

Madame Pele seems to be in fitful mood these latter days. She flits away to some West Indian or Mexican or Central American locality and opens her vials of wrath on helpless citizens, and then rushes back to her quiet "country home" on Hawaii for a season of rest and meditation. She kindles her fires only lightly in Kilauea, occasionally furnishing for admiring visitors a display that cannot be duplicated at any other spot on earth, and then sulks for a while, or else takes a trip to distant parts, only to return again after having blown up some old crater that had been sleeping for a few hundred years. But she has never yet allowed the fires to go entirely out in Halemaumau, and the signs are that for many years yet to come she will continue to use Kilauea as her home when she is in her best moods.

NEW MOVE IN THE
BANK QUARREL

The old board of directors of the First American Savings and Trust Co., have received the following letter:

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 21, 1902.
To Cecil Brown, M. P. Robinson, G. J. Waller, L. L. McCandless and W. G. Cooper, ex-Directors of The First American Savings & Trust Co., of Hawaii, Limited.

Gentlemen:—You will please take notice that at a meeting of the stockholders of The First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, held on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, the minutes of which meeting are open to your inspection, the undersigned were duly elected directors of the said Company, and that they have duly qualified as such by filing the required oath with the Treasurer of the Territory.

You are hereby requested to surrender your offices and to deliver over all the property under your charge or control of the said Company, to the undersigned, forthwith.

W. T. SUMMERS,
G. W. MACFARLANE,
F. WUNDERBERG,
MASON W. W. GILBERT,
T. W. DIBBLEE.

THOMAS DILLON, Secretary.

they were taken aboard the doctor's launch they only laughed, and one of them could be heard murmuring "Much pilikia, by gum."

HARBOR NAVIGATION DIFFICULT.

But in the meantime a very careful pilot was having a fearful task in trying to bring the steamer, with its load of valuable cargo and passengers, safely to the Oceanic wharf. The vessel steamed in the face of the elements' awful force. The harbor was a mass of dirty, whirling, white foam, and underneath a current was trying to play havoc with the reckonings of the man on the bridge.

The well known craft neared the wharf and a boat's crew attempted to carry a line to the stanchions. But instead of coming to the wharf, this boat drifted away and the boatmen were powerless to handle it. Then the big steamer commenced to drift. A small gasoline launch attempted to carry the line, and after being turned topsy-turvy by the wind gave up the task as a bad job. Meanwhile the people on shore saw the steamer rapidly drifting towards the hulks and vessels lying at anchor in the Row. Whistles were blown as a signal that the steamer needed the assistance of a tug. Later one of Young Bros. launches succeeded in carrying the steamer's bow line to the wharf, and a few minutes later the vessel was safely berthed, reflecting great credit on the pilot that brought her in through the dense storm.

The harbor was turned into foam by the gale early Saturday morning. Every vessel in port got out extra lines as prevention against going adrift. Yards, although braced tightly, rattled in the rigging of many craft, and men on their decks found it difficult to keep on their feet. Judging by the number of hats that were blown out to sea from their owners on the wharves, the hat business for the day must have been brisk. Rain also journeyed with the wind, and made one's movements on wharves or vessels slippery.

JAP SAMPAN GONE.

During the height of the gale on Saturday, one lone Japanese took his sampan from its moorings and went out beyond the anchorage to the fishing grounds. He did not return, and it is thought quite likely that with the

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PRESIDENT AND
THE FIRE CLAIMSHe Will Take Up the Subject in
His Forthcoming Message
to Congress.He May Also Include Coinage Bill—Forecasts
of the Senatorial Commission—Changes
in Organic Law May Be Slow.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—An exceptionally good start has been made here towards legislation for the fire claims. President Roosevelt will call attention to the need for legislation in his annual message, which will give the matter some status before the House and which will be more certain than any other thing to lead to action.

This, it is learned at the State Department, was brought about by Mr. William Haywood, who has been working diligently on the claims since he returned from Hawaii. It was Mr. Haywood's opinion last winter that it would be far better to allow the measure to assume an international aspect and have the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese ministers help fight the battle, as subjects of those three countries were most deeply concerned in the proposed payments. It was agreed that it would be far more difficult for the strict economists and obstructionists in Senate and House to block the legislation if it were given an international character. But for some reason Mr. Haywood's view did not prevail and the fire claims bill passed the Senate, only to fall before the House, where the usual obstructionists jumped into prominence to deal it a death blow.

In the intervening months the three diplomats mentioned have been watching the prospects of the fire claims, which Mr. Haywood is known to have taken advantage of to present the case before Secretary Hay. He was given over an hour to outline the situation and the preparations of the foreign diplomats to press the State Department for a settlement. Therefore he urged Mr. Hay to have the President notice it in his annual message to Congress. At Mr. Hay's request the case was condensed into three type written pages and then the Secretary of State took it to President Roosevelt. It is understood that the President has said he would give it attention in his message.

If that program is carried out it will enable the friends of the proposed legislation to plead more forcibly for a rule to consider the measure. The President's message is always distributed among the proper committees of the House, each portion to the committee that has the particular topic in charge. It is practically impossible for any legislation for Hawaii to pass by unanimous consent or under suspension of the rules, the latter matter requiring a two-thirds vote. This is particularly true at a short session. However, if the measure can be brought in under a special rule from the committee on rules, a majority of one vote carries it. The fire claims bill, if it is recommended by the President in his message, will be much more likely to receive favorable consideration from the committee on rules.

THE COINAGE BILL.

Mr. Haywood is also seeking to have the President recommend in his annual message the passage of the coinage bill, which now needs only a favorable vote

by the House. To this end he has been consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, and is in a fair way to succeed. The coinage bill is a notable example of the impossibility of passing legislation for Hawaii by a two-thirds vote. Three times it has had a majority in the House, but never a two-thirds majority. The Democrats make of it a party matter and oppose it solidly.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, arrived here late last week and is at the Dewey hotel for the winter. Senators Foster and Burton will join him here this week and they will begin the work of arranging the testimony for printing and presentation before the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. In an interview Senator Mitchell reiterated to me largely what he has said in other interviews since he reached the mainland.

While none of the Senators will talk about their proposed recommendations, it is pretty plain that some of them want to recommend some changes in the organic law of the Islands. It will be little surprise here if the recommendations are quite extensive and include matters relating to county and municipal government, management of Territorial funds, and laws relating to the judiciary. The Senators on the subcommittee intend to present their report just as early as possible for they want Congress to have the information in time, if possible, to act at this session.

The success of efforts to make any changes in the organic law at the coming session of Congress, is very problematical. There will be less than three months of working time in the session and the experience always has been that little short of absolutely necessary legislation can pass in that time. The appropriation bills, some fourteen in all, have the right of way and occupy much of the session. A good start may be made towards modifying the organic law of the Territory, but it is very doubtful if this proves more than a beginning, which can be used as an argument in favor of such legislation or something like it in the next Congress, which will not meet for a year yet.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

There has been nothing new of late in the Cuban reciprocity situation. The proposed treaty will hardly be made public for two or three weeks yet. Congress meets three weeks from today and the early days of the session in the Senate are likely to be devoted to its consideration.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Election is now five days gone and every district in the country has been heard from, save Hawaii, but the returns from there will undoubtedly be known here before this letter leaves the mainland. The Democrats have evinced little sincere grief at the loss of the House of Representatives for two years more, as they prefer to let the Republicans have the full responsibility.

Prof. B. W. Evermann, of the United States Fish Commission, returned yesterday from the West where he has been spending a few days since his work in Hawaii. He is bringing his extensive collections with him but to date has little that is new to say.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

REPUBLICANS WILL GIVE
LUAU FOR HAWAIIANS

Republicans will celebrate the victory at the polls on Thanksgiving day with a luau, which will be given at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the new Hackfeld wharf. The feast is expected to attract something like 4,000 people to the banquet room.

This luau is given in consequence of a number of discussions of the manager of celebration, and it is expected to bring together principally the Hawaiian voters of the Fifth precinct.

The poolas, whose fidelity to the Republican cause was notable, are expected to form, with their families and friends, the major portion of the company. The arrangements will be for the entertainment of the Hawaiians, and no party lines will be drawn.

The committee having the affair in charge was named at a meeting of the Republican executive committee yesterday, and consists of Messrs. E. C. Winston, J. A. Gilman and R. N. Boyd.

FREE DELIVERY
FOR THE SUBURBS

J. W. Erwin, inspector of the rural delivery districts on the Pacific slope, arrived in Honolulu Saturday in the Zealandia, to inspect the free delivery system of the local postoffice. He will return to San Francisco on December 2. Mr. Erwin established the free delivery system here about a year ago, and although he has been in town only a few days he is satisfied with its workings.

The present visit of Mr. Erwin is mainly to inspect the service and determine whether improvements or additions are necessary. With Postmaster Oat and Chief Clerk Louis Kenake, Mr. Erwin drove about the city yesterday and was given an opportunity to observe the extent of the territory now covered.

"I have in contemplation," said Mr. Erwin last evening, at the Hawaiian hotel, "the extension of the service so that the outlying suburbs will be fully covered. It is also my purpose, if conditions warrant, to put on a mounted service for the outer sections with possibly six men. This will greatly facilitate the service."

ASK HELP FOR
PORTO RICANS

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—The following resolution was adopted today by the American Federation of Labor:

"That the United States government be asked to return to Porto Rico those people who were induced to leave that island for Hawaii under the promise of better industrial conditions."

VOLCANOES IN
SAMOA BREAK OUT

AUCKLAND (N. Z.), November 13.—According to advices received here from Apia, Samoa, via Tonga, a volcanic eruption has broken out in Savaii, the western-most and largest of the Samoan group. Six craters are reported to be emitting smoke and flames. In one village in the vicinity the crater is covered two inches deep with ashes.

ROME, November 13.—The volcano on Stromboli island (off the north coast of Sicily) has commenced a terrible eruption. A colossal column of fire is rising and incandescent stones are being emitted from the craters. Many houses on the island have been destroyed.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A cable to the Herald gives details of the volcanic eruptions in Guatemala. Hundreds of human beings are reported to have perished, and the property loss is immense. Nearly all of the largest coffee plantations have been destroyed.

M'DUFFIE'S CHASE
IS AT AN END

Special officer McDuffie of the police department returned in the Zealandia from San Francisco, after spending two months there in a fruitless search for W. H. Wright, the absconding head of the Treasury Department.

Upon arrival at San Francisco McDuffie went ashore in the quarantine launch ahead of the passengers. He at once repaired to Chief Wittman's headquarters, and then closely watched the postoffice and steamer wharves, aided by San Francisco detectives. He met Herman Levy, formerly of Honolulu, who said he saw Wright for a minute on a principal thoroughfare, but that Wright lost himself in the crowd before Levy could speak to him. McDuffie made a trip to San Diego, Los Angeles and Tia Juana, a rumor having reached San Francisco that he had returned to California from Mexico, but no trace of him was found. McDuffie thinks Wright is in Central or South America.

A PANIC AT
MELBOURNE

LONDON, November 15.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., an extraordinary red dust storm has been experienced in Victoria and New South Wales. Darkness enshrouded the city of Melbourne at noon yesterday and balls of fire fell and set fire to several buildings. The people were thrown into a state of panic, as they thought the world was coming to an end. A similar cloud of red dust hung like a pall over the city of Sydney and many inland towns yesterday.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Fire destroyed a small wooden building occupied as a Chinese grocery store on Liliha above School street this morning at 2:45 o'clock. The fire department responded in quick time, but too late to save the building or contents.

Wind Upset Houses.

A small cottage on the Frank Cooke premises in the upper portion of Manoa valley, which is used as a servants' house, was blown down Saturday night, but the inmates escaped without injury. Two native houses lower down the valley were also toppled over.

SIX LIVES
ARE SAVED
OFF PORTPrompt Rescue of
Japs and a
Sampan.WORK OF YOUNG
AND OREGON MENThree Launches Battled With Wind
and Wave as Darkness
Covered Storm.

Six Japanese fishermen can thank Diver Herbert Young and some blue-jackets from the battleship Oregon for the fact that they are alive today, for Young in the launch "Billy" and the bluejackets in another launch, rescued them from a perilous position four miles from the harbor on Saturday evening.

Late Saturday afternoon representatives of the Japanese company owning eight of the sampans went to Young and told him that on Saturday fish were scarce and that one sampan went a long ways off in an effort to find them. The storm so increased in violence that the boat could not get back. There were six men in it and these could be seen by Young through a powerful glass endeavoring to hold the boat in one position with their oars.

Young went out in the small launch "Billy." He told his brother to watch with the glass and in case he appeared to be in any difficulty to follow him with the big launch "Fun." Young pushed his small craft through mountainous seas and reaching the sampan got a line to it. He then tried to tow it, the Japs also helping with their oars, but the wind was such that both craft were being driven toward the open sea. Young says that at times the wind was so strong that he could not see the harbor lights.

Meanwhile officers of the Oregon noted the difficulty and promptly dispatched their big launch to the scene. Both boats were then bailing out water. Young was working his launch alone. After a great deal of difficulty a line was passed from the Oregon launch to the "Billy" and towing tandem the three crafts started for Honolulu. For fifteen minutes they battled in heavy seas against the wind and then the man-of-war launch's line parted. The "Fun" operated by Will Young then arrived and got hold of the launches. Towing then commenced in earnest and the Oregon men realizing that the other crafts were safe steamed back to their vessel.

The Young Bros. launches had a hard job in getting in but finally arrived in safety. The Young Brothers, who are becoming known all along the "front" as "the life savers," say that the officers and men on the Oregon deserve considerable credit for their promptness in rendering assistance to small craft in distress during the last few days.

MEMOIRS OF THE
BOER PRESIDENT

LONDON, November 15.—The Times publishes this morning another page of extracts from the memoirs of Mr. Kruger, dealing with the history of the Transvaal and his own successive terms of office as president. Mr. Kruger enters at great length into the circumstances of the Jameson raid, and declares that it was only his influence which prevented the burghers from attacking and shooting down all foreign inhabitants of Johannesburg. The former president explains that particulars of the course of the war with the British and of its vicissitudes would not come within the scope of the memoirs, as he took no personal part in the fighting. He describes the harassing life he led at this period, directing and advising the Boer leaders. His sleep was broken many times every night to attend to dispatches, etc. He gives minute details of the removal of the Boer government from Pretoria, and says it was a sad blow to him, especially as his wife was then so old and weak that he could not think of taking her with him. The extracts published also include a description of Mr. Kruger's journey to Europe, and the writer declares that in the matter of the peace negotiations he left everything to the discretion of the generals.